

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. PUBLISHED WEEKLY: CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$3 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscription. (No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.)

Advertisements are published at the rate of \$1 per square, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. (For the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.)

Prospectus for the Extra Globe. This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number showing the result in detail and an index.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

A List of Letters. REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840.

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DR. JAMES G. WOMACK. Having located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to the citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on the street corner below the office of the "Western Carolinian" July 3, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS. HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Masonic Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin. January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILIAN. RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store. Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

Just received and receiving. A large stock of MEDICINES, Brushes, Glass, INSTRUMENTS, Candles, Fresh Fruits, Tobacco, FINE BOARDS, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, also, a large supply of Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use.) which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. Salisbury, June 10, 1840.

Cotton Yarns. THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers. The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us. Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents. April 24, 1840.

To Travellers. THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsburg and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. J. M. McLEAN. Feb. 12, 1839. N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Stone Engraving. THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for TOMB STONES, so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

Painting. THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an Ornamental and Sign Painter. He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS, and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner. (Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Cages, done with neatness and despatch. J. W. RAINEY. Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY. THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of brick, to build them so cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in the country.

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LIFE OF MR. VAN BUREN.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In 1810, the Democratic Party, having, for a time, lost its ascendancy, the Convention was removed from the office of Secretary of State, but shortly after, the Convention of 1810, to reform the Constitution, gave the people an opportunity of showing that their regard for him was undiminished. Though he was a resident of Albany, yet the electors of the Democratic County of Orange selected him to their Convention, and he had thus an opportunity of showing the influence of his talents, principles, and character, with those of other distinguished Democrats, in relation to the new Constitution, a broader political spirit. To no one, indeed, more peculiarly than to himself, did the Convention owe its success. Having been appointed to preside at the Convention of the South of July, in the year 1810, he took the occasion to break ground on the subject, having already, for some time, reflected on the necessity of the measure. He gave from the chair, with appropriate remarks, this sentiment: "The Elective Franchise: existing restrictions have proved to be an impolitic as they are unjust; it is the office of wisdom to correct what experience condemns." The sentiment was not more just in itself, than it was well-timed and extensively useful. It was the signal gun that responded into vigorous action that spirit of disunion with various provisions in the existing Constitution, which had long existed among the Democracy of the State, and which, after overcoming all the obstacles opposed by the aristocratic party, ultimately triumphed in the passage of the law, in virtue of which the Convention met.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

The first great topic to which the attention of the rival parties was directed was, therefore, the Elective Franchise. By the old Constitution of New York, a vast number of useful and intelligent citizens were excluded from voting for Representatives, and more than a third of the males over 21 years of age, were cut off from voting for Senators and Governor altogether, because they were not freeholders. The disfranchisement of so large a portion of the intelligent population, was one of the principal inducements of the Republican party in advocating the Convention, and when it met, Mr. Van Buren was the leading advocate in procuring its abolition. Upon this question the party lines were distinctly drawn. The Democrats at once offered an amendment to abolish the freehold qualification, which was met by an effort on the part of the Federal leaders to require a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars. This grand movement of Federalism was at once met by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and was defeated. His speech, at the time, is replete with sound doctrine and elegant discussion on this cardinal feature of republican institutions.

We are assured by those who well recollect the circumstances, that the effect of this powerful and well reasoned speech upon the convention was obvious, and was conceived to be decisive of the question. So much so, that it called out the late Judge Van Ness, a distinguished Federal leader, and one of the most eloquent and persuasive men of the time, who attempted in vain to stem the popular feeling and retain the favorite of the aristocracy, the property qualification.

RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE—ABOLITIONISM—MISSOURI QUESTION.

This chief citadel of the aristocracy having been triumphantly carried, the Democratic members proceeded to the new and extended suffrage. Divarities of opinion as to details, of course, prevailed among them; but they finally agreed with great unanimity, to extend this invaluable right to all white persons who had resided in the State one year, and six months in the county, and during that time contributed to the support of the Government, either by paying taxes, or by labor on the highways, or by service in the militia.

In the course of this adjustment a difficulty arose that threatened, for a time, the greatest danger to the proceedings of the convention, but it was finally arranged, with that prudence, caution and efficiency, which so peculiarly distinguish Mr. Van Buren's political measures. The negroes, with scarcely an exception, adhered to the Federalists. Their number in the city of New York was very great, and parties in that city were so equally divided, that it was often sufficient to hold the balance between them—at times, too, when the vote of New York, in the Legislature, not infrequently decided the majority of that body. These circumstances made the Federalists in the convention anxious to preserve for the blacks that equality of suffrage with the whites that they had under the old Constitution, and they determined, if it was taken away, to avail themselves of the great sentiment then existing in the State on the Missouri question, for the purpose of defeating the proceedings of the convention altogether. The able men by whom they were represented in that body spared no effort to secure one or the other of these results. On the other hand, the Republican members were unanimous in the opinion that the negroes were useful depositaries of the elective franchise; but they differed at first as to the mode by which their common object could best be attained. A portion of them in their desire to accomplish it, advocated a direct and simple provision for the exclusion of the blacks. Another portion, of whom Mr. Van Buren was one, thought it wiser to expose all the amendments of the Constitution, which were of such vital importance to the welfare of the State, to the hazard of rejection; and desired, therefore, the adoption of a provision which could be, in practice, practically, while at the same time, it frustrated the plans of the federal opponents of the new Constitution. The amendments, submitted in a body, were all adopted; the people gained the valuable right of a free and extended suffrage; which such a spectacle as a black vote at the polls of New York, has ever since been one of the chief triumphs of the Democracy.

After an adjournment of ten days, the Convention met again, and the subject of the elective franchise was again brought up. Mr. Van Buren was again the leading advocate of its abolition. He gave from the chair, with appropriate remarks, this sentiment: "The Elective Franchise: existing restrictions have proved to be an impolitic as they are unjust; it is the office of wisdom to correct what experience condemns." The sentiment was not more just in itself, than it was well-timed and extensively useful. It was the signal gun that responded into vigorous action that spirit of disunion with various provisions in the existing Constitution, which had long existed among the Democracy of the State, and which, after overcoming all the obstacles opposed by the aristocratic party, ultimately triumphed in the passage of the law, in virtue of which the Convention met.

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We are assured by those who well recollect the circumstances, that the effect of this powerful and well reasoned speech upon the convention was obvious, and was conceived to be decisive of the question. So much so, that it called out the late Judge Van Ness, a distinguished Federal leader, and one of the most eloquent and persuasive men of the time, who attempted in vain to stem the popular feeling and retain the favorite of the aristocracy, the property qualification.

RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE—ABOLITIONISM—MISSOURI QUESTION.

This chief citadel of the aristocracy having been triumphantly carried, the Democratic members proceeded to the new and extended suffrage. Divarities of opinion as to details, of course, prevailed among them; but they finally agreed with great unanimity, to extend this invaluable right to all white persons who had resided in the State one year, and six months in the county, and during that time contributed to the support of the Government, either by paying taxes, or by labor on the highways, or by service in the militia.

In the course of this adjustment a difficulty arose that threatened, for a time, the greatest danger to the proceedings of the convention, but it was finally arranged, with that prudence, caution and efficiency, which so peculiarly distinguish Mr. Van Buren's political measures. The negroes, with scarcely an exception, adhered to the Federalists. Their number in the city of New York was very great, and parties in that city were so equally divided, that it was often sufficient to hold the balance between them—at times, too, when the vote of New York, in the Legislature, not infrequently decided the majority of that body. These circumstances made the Federalists in the convention anxious to preserve for the blacks that equality of suffrage with the whites that they had under the old Constitution, and they determined, if it was taken away, to avail themselves of the great sentiment then existing in the State on the Missouri question, for the purpose of defeating the proceedings of the convention altogether. The able men by whom they were represented in that body spared no effort to secure one or the other of these results. On the other hand, the Republican members were unanimous in the opinion that the negroes were useful depositaries of the elective franchise; but they differed at first as to the mode by which their common object could best be attained. A portion of them in their desire to accomplish it, advocated a direct and simple provision for the exclusion of the blacks. Another portion, of whom Mr. Van Buren was one, thought it wiser to expose all the amendments of the Constitution, which were of such vital importance to the welfare of the State, to the hazard of rejection; and desired, therefore, the adoption of a provision which could be, in practice, practically, while at the same time, it frustrated the plans of the federal opponents of the new Constitution. The amendments, submitted in a body, were all adopted; the people gained the valuable right of a free and extended suffrage; which such a spectacle as a black vote at the polls of New York, has ever since been one of the chief triumphs of the Democracy.

After an adjournment of ten days, the Convention met again, and the subject of the elective franchise was again brought up. Mr. Van Buren was again the leading advocate of its abolition. He gave from the chair, with appropriate remarks, this sentiment: "The Elective Franchise: existing restrictions have proved to be an impolitic as they are unjust; it is the office of wisdom to correct what experience condemns." The sentiment was not more just in itself, than it was well-timed and extensively useful. It was the signal gun that responded into vigorous action that spirit of disunion with various provisions in the existing Constitution, which had long existed among the Democracy of the State, and which, after overcoming all the obstacles opposed by the aristocratic party, ultimately triumphed in the passage of the law, in virtue of which the Convention met.

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THE CAROLINIAN.

Shelby, Friday, July 10, 1868

State Rights Republican Ticket.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

REV. A. W. LELAND, D. D. of Columbia.

Judge Saunders' Address.

PARADE OF THE BALL-ROLLERS.

MURDER WILL OUT.

TAKE CARE.

From the Spirit of Democracy.

The Picture.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

Oh Hush.

The first blow.

The Vice President having left the...

News, Brown and Strung have...

Greenback Party, the thought...

For some time past, the Federal party...

denouncing the passage of the Sub-Treasury...

because as they said, it would bring ruin...

on the country;—the Banks, they said...

would surrender their charters forthwith...

and the country would inevitably go to the dogs...

as soon as they saw its passage was certain...

their tone changed, and they have been...

practical operation for the last three years...

evenly.

The Supreme and inferior...

Greenback Party, the thought...

for publishing a communication...

denouncing the Federal party...

and even of his Federal...

has been over-ruled...

THE MARSHALL.

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[illegible]

*Resolved*, That, such being our convictions, we are opposed to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency, not only because he stubbornly refuses to make any declaration of his opinions "for the people," but because of his ancient Federalism, as evinced in his whole history—to wit: his support of the National Union Law Administration of old John Adams for votes for the Tariff and Internal Improvements by the General Government, his being a United States Bank man; and in favor of all the leading doctrines of the old Federal party.

[illegible]

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### REPUBLICAN MEETING IN DAVIE

[illegible]

Ma. Editor: Federalism is always the

[illegible]

night by the firing of Canaan—and, just a first shot, the Northern stage drove into

district, is *not* a man of as having so  
object! Will not the freedom of this  
their might, and rebuke this insolent at  
tending to them, leave their shall vote? A  
sensible *not* fill till.

ONE WHO WAS NOT REVOLU

*Disinterested Friendship.*—Do not  
eye *Strophomena*. The "Barber"  
for the circulation of the "Tyrannical"  
"Tablets are, *Black*, *black*, are do;  
You *feel* *feel* and *in* *table* *you*."

POCKET BOOK ROUND.—T  
—Gave, in the event at *Strophomena*  
issued of *Strophomena* Pocket Book, and  
valuable papers and 50 *people* in each  
can have his *papers* by supplying  
of *Consent*, to the *subscriber*, *advertis*  
advertisement. *W. H.*

July 11, 1840.

STROPHOMENA.—A *Letter* for each, at 10  
in *Strophomena*, on *Monday* 10  
and *Strophomena* *Strophomena* *Strophomena*  
STROPHOMENA.

a meeting some time last week in Pickaway County, and after search

1612 by saying,—"Take this in of old Tip!" when they administered parched corn and a mouthful of "H" the new convert, and then a loud gas among the crowd in exaltation of virtue!—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Watchman*

—

Graves show which was the wife of the traitor, member of Congress from Mississippi, the head quarter of the late of the Memphis Convention created for the purpose of circulating documents to put down the rebellion. This wife, however, was not a time of her husband. This woman was a member of the Memphis Convention of 1861, and acted for the *Memphis Brattleboro' (Vt.)*

—

MISSISSIPPI IN WEDLOCK  
In San Carlos, on the 14th ult., to  
Jas. E. McDERMOTT, BRADY  
VILMA, daughter of Mr. Henry  
In Union City, N. J., on the 14th ult., to

POCKET BOOK FOUND-T

**Send**, in the event at Soldier's instant a valuable Pocket Book, containing papers and 60 cents in cash, also have his pleasure by applying to Concord, to that subscriber, send advertisement.

July 14, 1860.

created for the purpose of making documents to post-charge politicians.

ling little boy, and  
and least interest. This man, how-  
ever, is a member of the House of  
Representatives, and was elected in  
1914, and voted for the  
Bullitts (V.).

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BRITISH IN WEDLOCK  
In the City, on the 10th ult., by  
Lic. Geo. H. HARRMAN, BRADY  
VINE, Minister of the Holy Sacra-  
ment, in St. George's, in the City, in  
the presence of the Rev. Mr. H. H. H.



